

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was started in June, 1872, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The office is located in the building on Thames street, opposite the City Hall. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, news, and general news, with selected advertisements. It is a valuable source of information to the residents of Newport and other states. The limited space given to advertising is very valuable in the present time.

## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

There was a special meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, primarily to perfect the plans for Fourth of July, but many other matters were brought up. City Engineer Easton presented a plan for a slight change in the curve of the falls in front of the City Hall, and the necessary permission was granted. The board decided that the fire reservoir at the foot of Everett street should be filled with material taken from the Broadway excavation, although there was some objection on the ground that it might be needed some time. The City Clerk was instructed to inquire of the Bay State Railway as to when the objectionable manhole covers on Thames street will be removed. It was voted that certified copies of the rules and regulations for the fire department be sent to the Chief Engineer, and also a certified list of the eligible candidates for positions in the permanent department. The kind of pavement to be used about the fountain at Lank's corner was referred to the committee on pavement with power to act. A suggestion for a modification in the specifications for the boiler at headquarters, and also a proposal to move a partition so as to provide a bath room, were referred to the committee on fire department with power.

The plans for the celebration of Independence Day were adopted after some discussion. At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, routine business was transacted. There was also a discussion of the jitney situation. It appeared to the members that the jitney men were taking advantage of the hackney ordinance to dodge the special jitney ordinance which is more severe requiring a bond and limiting the number of passengers. No action was taken, but the matter will be taken up again next Tuesday evening. Many licenses of various kinds were granted.

### The Broadway Pavement.

The work on the Broadway pavement has so far progressed that a large part of the street is now open to travel. There is no longer interruption of vehicle traffic from Thames street through the west side of Broadway, and those who have driven over the new pavement are high in its praise. Work on the east side is now being rushed, and the wooden blocks have already been laid on the upper end of this side.

Thursday night the Bay State Street Railway had a gang at work all night, taking up the tracks in front of the City Hall. At this point the line is to be changed somewhat so as to straighten out the reverse curve that has always existed there. In consequence, this had to be entirely new construction, and street car traffic was interrupted while the work was going on, passengers being obliged to walk between the crossover and Bull street. As soon as the tracks are completed, the work on the change of grade at that point will be begun, and this will be one of the most extensive changes in the whole city. There will be a double step to the curb in front of the City Hall, and the grade of Spring and Bull streets will be changed slightly to conform to the new Broadway grade.

Broadway will still be somewhat torn up by the Fourth, but every effort will be made to keep the cars running as smoothly as possible. It is expected that the large crowd that is expected to be attending on that day if the weather is good.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Edward Farnum are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter which arrived Friday morning.

### Fourth of July.

Next Monday will be duly observed in this city as Independence Day, the regular date falling on Sunday. A pleasing programme has been laid out for the official observance of the day, comprising a number of new features, and omitting some of the old ones. The board of aldermen has made no provision for a street parade, but there will be one in the morning, the line being made up of civic organizations, of which the Moose will form the principal part. In the afternoon there will be a historical pageant at Aquidneck Park, under the direction of a number of local organizations. Miss Harriet E. Thomas being in charge of the plans for this feature. Otherwise the celebration will be along lines similar to those of recent years.

The day will be ushered in by the ringing of church bells from 5 to 6.30. At 9 o'clock there will be a three mile bicycle race from Hinley's Beach to Touro street. At 10.30 the Aquidneck Gun Club will hold a clay pigeon shoot. The gun squad of the Newport Artillery will fire a salute at noon, and the bells will be rung again for a half-hour. At 2 o'clock there will be athletic events at Morton Park, and the pageant at Aquidneck Park will last from 3 to 5 o'clock. The bells will ring again from 6 to 6.30, and at 8 there will be a display of fireworks on Bath road near the Beach. The formal programme will conclude with band concerts at Touro, Battery and King Parks.

The street parade will be entirely independent of the city celebration, and is a part of the safe and sane programme arranged by the recreation commission. An effort was made to get most of the civic organizations to march on that day, but not many responded. The members of Iamb's End Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, will parade, having their crack drill team in line, and the line will be under the command of Harold Burdick as chief marshal. It is possible that some other civic organizations may participate.

The pageant at Aquidneck Park at 3.30 o'clock promises to be one of the interesting events of the day. Miss Thomas has given much time and thought to the arduous duty of arranging the programme for this pretentious feature, and although the time has been very short, she has succeeded well. The pageant will be divided into two parts, the first being "Newport Enthroned," in which many school children and others will take part, and the second being a historical picture of Newport's long existence. Many persons will take part, and all the organizations that have signified their willingness to furnish a part of the programme have been hard at work for several weeks in preparation for the event. Seats will be arranged in the park for special guests, and there will be many officers of the army and navy present with their wives.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will observe the day in Newport as usual. The observance will begin on Sunday, when the Cincinnati will attend church service, being escorted by the Newport Artillery in full colonial uniform. Monday morning the annual business meeting will be held at the Old State House, and in the afternoon at 3.00 o'clock the usual programme will be presented at the State House, being open to the public.

General Aza Bird Gardiner, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, will preside and will make a brief introductory address. The Fourth of July oration will be delivered by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, former Governor and Chief Justice of New Mexico, who is a member of the Society, his subject being "The Declaration of Independence: its Principles and its Power." The Declaration of Independence will be read by Rev. Dr. Charles Brooks Chapin of Pennsylvania. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" will be sung by Augustus F. Arnold of Boston, the accompaniment being by President Albert Ross Parsons of the American College of Musicians. The hymn "America" will be sung by the assemblage to the Society's own air.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, who, accompanied by Dr. Hunter Dunn of Boston, has been in Newfoundland for the past four weeks on a vacation fishing trip, has returned and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

Mr. T. T. Pitman, proprietor of the Daily News has gone to the Panama Exposition. He expects to be absent some four or five weeks. He will not, however, visit the Panama Canal during his absence.

Mr. John Theodore Johnson has returned from an extended visit to California. During his trip out and back he had opportunity to see a large part of the country.

The schools have now ended and both teachers and pupils can have a good time for the next two months.

### Two Severe Showers.

Newport County was visited by severe hail storms on two successive days, last Saturday and Sunday, the storm on Saturday being especially severe. On the north end of the island and in Tiverton much damage was done to growing crops by the large hailstones, and many lights of glass were broken.

In the city, neither storm amounted to much. Saturday afternoon there was a brisk shower, accompanied by some lightning, during which considerable rain fell, but there was no hail and no damage was done by the lightning. Sunday afternoon, there was a threat of rain for several hours, and at times there was a light sprinkle, just enough to make people cautious about getting far from shelter, but not enough to lay the dust. On both days the real storms went to the north of us, and Newport escaped as usual.

### St. Mary's Pastorate Filled.

The vacancy in the rectorship of St. Mary's Church in this city, caused by the death of Rev. Father Meenan, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. James T. Ward of Providence, by Bishop Harkins. The new pastor has taken up his active duties here and will preach his first sermon to-morrow.

Father Ward is a native of Warren, and studied for the priesthood at seminaries here and abroad. He has held important pastorates in Fall River and Providence, being pastor of St. John's Church in Providence at the time of his appointment to Newport. He is held in the highest esteem by his parishioners as well as by those outside his church.

### Farewell Banquet.

The Class of 1915 of the Rogers High School held a reception and supper in the Armory of the Newport Artillery on Monday evening. This class is the largest ever graduated from the school, numbering 68, and almost all of the members were present. President Arthur P. Sullivan presided, and between the courses the various features were presented. Miss Elizabeth Ann-Hoyla was class historian, and Miss Mary Chase Austin the class poet. Dancing followed the dinner, continuing until a late hour.

Representatives of the city of Newport have filed before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission charges against the gas and electric light companies, in accordance with a vote of the representative council some years ago. The charges have to do with the rates and service, being somewhat along the lines of the water charges which have been tried at length before the Commission. It will be months yet before any of the cases will be finally settled.

Secretary Daniels says the output of the naval torpedo station at Newport is now 200 torpedoes a year and can be considerably increased with the completion of the new shops authorized by Congress. Two years ago the torpedo output of this station was only 75 a year. It is expected that within a year this output will be greatly increased and a much larger force will be employed.

Franklin Quick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Quick of this city, was killed on the railroad track near Bridgeport, Conn., last week. He had been employed at the Torpedo Station until a few days before his death, when he was impelled by a desire to travel. He was about 17 years of age, and was accustomed to taking care of himself on wandering trips alone.

The Public Utilities Commission Wednesday issued notices of investigation in the matter of the complaint of the city of Newport against the Bay State Street Railway Company in which it is alleged that the rates are excessive and discrimination shown. This investigation will doubtless be a long drawn out affair.

There have been three slight fires at the Torpedo Station during the past week, all of which have been promptly extinguished by the well organized fire-fighting department of the Station.

The registration throughout the State which closed Wednesday night, was the smallest in the history of the state. As long as there is no election this year there was not much object in registering.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Crandall observed their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on Monday evening, entertaining a number of friends at their home on Channing street.

There were one hundred and twenty-two applicants for examination for admission to the State Normal School on Wednesday.

Mr. Herbert Warren Lull, superintendent of Schools, has joined his family who are at North Weare, N. H., for the summer.

### Recent Deaths.

#### Judge John Clinton Gray.

Judge John Clinton Gray, at one time a regular summer resident of Newport, and a prominent jurist of New York, died at the Pinard Cottages Monday afternoon after an illness of less than a week. The Wednesday before his death Judge Gray came to Newport to spend the summer, joining Mrs. Gray at the Pinard Cottages, where she had been for several weeks. Soon after his arrival, he was stricken with paralysis, and death came within a few days. He never regained consciousness.

For a number of seasons Judge and Mrs. Gray had occupied the fine estate, "Hawthurst," at Kay street and Cranston avenue, owned by Mrs. Gray, but of late years the place had been generally rented until it was finally sold a couple of years ago, and is now occupied as a school. This year they intended to stay at Newport through the summer, and rented one of the Pinard Cottages.

Judge Gray was born in New York in 1843 and began the practice of law in 1865. He quickly attained prominence in his profession, and specialized on corporation work, being counsel for many railroads and other large interests. He served for many years as a member of the Court of Appeals of New York, writing many of the opinions of the Court in important cases, and being generally regarded as one of the ablest men on the bench.

He is survived by a widow, who was Mrs. Grace Turnbull, and several sons and daughters. The remains were taken to New York by special train Wednesday, and funeral services were held in that city on Thursday.

#### Mr. W. Louis Northup.

Mr. W. Louis Northup of this city died in Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday after a considerable illness. He was only 22 years of age, and for the past year had spent considerable of his time at Waltham Lake for the benefit of his health. He was a printer by trade, and was employed at the MERCURY Office until his health required that he be constantly in the open air. He was a son of Mr. Isaac N. Northup of this city.

The remains were brought to this city for interment, funeral services being held at the Belmont Memorial Chapel on Wednesday afternoon.

### Signs in Highways.

Considerable interest is felt by motorists and others in this section of Rhode Island over the new law passed by the last General Assembly, which prohibits the affixing of an advertisement to any object within the public highways. Although this law does not go into effect until September 1st, some sections of the State are already taking action to prevent any spread of advertising previous to that time. After that date, any person will be authorized to remove any such sign or other advertisement.

The law provides that "a person who in any manner prints, places, puts or affixes or causes to be printed, placed or affixed, an advertisement on or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mileboard, milestone, danger sign, danger signal guide sign, guide post, billboard, building or other object within the limits of a public highway, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Rev. Geo. V. Dickey of St. George's Church starts on his vacation next Saturday. He will sail from New York on the steamer Kroonland, through the Panama Canal direct for California. He will be absent some six weeks, a part of which time he will spend in Kentucky with his aged mother. He will visit the exposition and will perhaps take in the Yellowstone National Park.

In the midst of the Moose celebration at the Beach Wednesday evening, a still alarm was sounded for a fire in the bull rushes, caused by fireworks. The motor chemical engine, and the autos of the Chief and Deputy tore through the double line of autos parked back of the Beach in record time, but the fire was out before they arrived.

The schooner "Kitty A." left Newport harbor early Tuesday morning on a long voyage into African waters, where considerable exploring will be done. The expedition is under the direction of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. The schooner is expected to return to Newport next January.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman will entertain a company of 40 at dinner at Land's End on Saturday evening, and following the dinner there will be an elaborate display of fireworks in celebration of Independence Day. The army and navy will be well represented at dinner.

The Willing Workers held the last meeting of the season at the home of Mr. Herbert Chase, on Tuesday. The society will not meet again until the autumn.

### New York Yacht Club.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will start on August 2, the fleet arriving at Newport on Tuesday afternoon, August 3. The club will go well to the eastward this year, the cruise terminating at Marblehead where the races for the King's Cup will be sailed. This will give a chance to pass through the Cape Cod canal, an unusual feature of a yachting regatta. It is probable however that a number of the yachts will remain in Newport instead, of continuing the cruise, and a large number of them will find their way back into Newport harbor after the fleet disbands off Marblehead.

The itinerary for the cruise is as follows:

Monday, August 2—The squadron will rendezvous off station No. 4, New London, at 6 p. m.; 9 p. m., captains' meeting on board the flagship; 9.30 p. m., reception on board the flagship to captains and their guests.

Tuesday, August 3—Squadron run, New London to Newport; navy challenge cups.

Wednesday, August 4—At Newport, races for Astor cups.

Thursday, August 5—Squadron run, Newport to Cape Cod Canal; Alumni Association of United States Navy Challenge cups.

Friday, August 6—Fleet will proceed to Provincetown; 4 p. m., races for the Owl and the Game Cock colors; 9 p. m., informal entertainment on board the flagship to captains and their guests.

Saturday, August 7—Squadron run, Provincetown to Marblehead; commodore's cups.

Sunday, August 8—At Marblehead; 8 a. m., squadron will dress ship; 9 p. m., squadron will illuminate.

Monday, August 9—Squadron run, Marblehead to Gloucester; vice commodore's cups.

Tuesday, August 10—Squadron run, Gloucester to Marblehead; rear commodore's cups.

Wednesday, August 11—At Marblehead, race for the King's cup. Squadron will disband at colors.

### R. H. S. Alumni.

At the annual meeting of the Rogers High School Alumni Association on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

President—Hugh Barkly Baker, 1899. First Vice President—Mrs. John J. Walsh, 1911.

Second Vice President—Frank J. Greene, 1902.

Secretary—Fred M. Hammett, 1876. Treasurer—Edward K. Stevens, 1878.

Statist—Grace B. Gilpin, 1891. Social Committee—Agnes H. Frasier, 1914; Furber L. Marshall, 1914; Catherine Dwyer, 1912; Russell Pearson, 1915; Ruth S. Barker, 1914.

The Frank E. Thompson scholarship fund was raised to \$1000, and the following regulations regarding the use of the fund were adopted:

1—The scholarship shall be awarded to some deserving student of the graduating class in the Rogers High School who intends to pursue higher education in some other institution.

2—The student shall have been a regular member of the Rogers High School for at least two full years.

3—The student shall have had a general average, in all of his studies combined, of at least 80 per cent in the last two years' work of the regular course.

4—The scholarship shall be awarded for the first college year.

5—The scholarship shall not be paid until the credentials of registration are received by the awarding committee.

6—The trustees of the Thompson scholarship fund shall constitute the awarding committee of the Thompson scholarship.

7—The scholarship shall be fixed at \$50.

8—The scholarship shall be awarded each year, commencing June, 1915.

### Newport Social Index.

(Newport Herald.)

The 1915 edition of the Newport Social Index will be ready for distribution this week, which is much earlier than ever before. There has been such a constant demand for the book this year, on account of the many new families in Newport, that the publishers have made a special effort to advance the date of publication but have not sacrificed their record of accuracy and reliability in so doing.

This is the eleventh season of the Index, and during that time the book has grown wonderfully. Its most important feature is of course the complete and accurate list of families in Newport, giving all the members of the family, with their Newport residences and telephone numbers, and their winter addresses also. There is also a separate list of the summer residents at Jamestown and at Narragansett Pier.

Another section of the Index comprises a list of all the officers of the various army and navy stations in this vicinity, together with their ladies. A page is devoted to the two embassies in Newport, the Russian and Spanish, the former maintaining three establishments and the latter two. The officers of the Newport clubs and societies is a valuable feature also. A list of the named cottages in Newport, with their owners, occupants and location, is very convenient for quick reference. The last section of the book is devoted to a list of vessels of the New York Yacht Club.

The Index is beautifully printed and bound. The paper used is the most expensive dull coated, and the inlaying sheets for memoranda are of Crane's bond. The covers are of heavy cloth stamped in gold leaf. There are many illustrations of the showy cottages in Newport.

The Newport Social Index has a well established place in Newport's summer life and is well patronized by advertisers.

### Wedding Bells.

#### Davidson-Scannevin.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of this city, and Mr. Henry Fletcher Davidson of New York, took place in the Channing Memorial Church on Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Safford Jones. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Marion Olson of New York as bridesmaid, Mr. William J. Weaver of Providence was the best man, and Lieutenant Paul E. Spelcher, U. S. N., and Mr. Henry G. Riley acted as ushers.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Elliott place. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left by train for an extended wedding trip, after which they will reside in New York, where the groom is registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

#### Judge-Lyman.

Miss Anne Lyman, a well known summer resident of Newport, owning a cottage on Webster street, was united in marriage in Boston on Tuesday to Mr. Cyril B. Judge, who has been for several years a master at St. George's School. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Morris Gray at Chestnut Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Judge will spend the summer in the Adirondacks, returning to Newport in the early fall.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt, president, entertained the Helping Hand Society at her home on Tuesday. There was a business session and sewing filled the remaining hours before supper, which was served to 30 people. Later there were games on the lawn and in the evening there was music.

Mr. George Gordon King read the service at St. Mary's Church Sunday morning.

Mr. Samuel Sanford of Boston is visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary Sanford at "Morningdale."

Samuel Whitehead a deck-hand on barge William J. Burber discharging coal at the Power Station, fell from the top of the hopper, a distance of 30 feet, and sustained a fracture of his right arm. He was also badly bruised.

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association held a meeting at Oak Glen the home of Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott on Tuesday. About 200 were present. Among the speakers were Mrs. Marian Booth Kelley of Boston, Basil King, Mrs. Barton P. Jencks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Rev. William Safford Jones of Newport, Mrs. Thayer Lincoln and Mrs. Charles Warner, of Fall River.

Stanley Mott, Sydney Smoot and Norman Holman have gone to Black Island where they have secured employment for the summer season.

Mrs. H. Frank Anthony has returned from a visit to Gloversville, N. Y., where she has been spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lawton.

Arla Lee, a Friend minister of North Carolina, gave an address at the Friends' Meeting House on Wednesday evening.

A special session of the Town Council was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening when the following jurors were drawn: Grand, Charles B. Ashley, Nathan Greene, William H. Bone, Robert H. Manchester, Pettit, Walter B. Chase, David B. Anthony, Colby C. Mitchell, Abram Rathbone, Isaac P. Macomber, James A. Matthews, Ernest R. Fish, Luther P. Chase. The Town sergeant was authorized to place an officer in Newtown village on the evenings of July third and fifth.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dorstrum of Bristol have opened their house on Water street for the season.

St. Paul's Guild gave a shower to Mrs. Clara Rose on Saturday, at the home of Mrs. Peter Malone. Mrs. Rose received \$10 in gold from the Guild as well as many beautiful individual gifts. Luncheon was served, Miss Edna Malone, and Miss Louise Chase gave several musical selections.

The pupils of the Chase School, presented the teacher, Miss Edna M. Drapery with two beautiful June boxes well filled with confectionery and flowers.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has had as guests Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Henry Grinnell and Miss Lillian Smith of Fall River.

The hail-storm which visited the Island Saturday was one of the worst ever known. At the north end of the island crops were entirely destroyed, the fruit crop suffering especially, but about all garden produce was badly damaged. Many windows were broken and several large chickens were killed. The hail-stones were large some of them being nearly as large as a hens egg. It became so dark that it was necessary to have artificial light. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Miss Ruth Anthony who has been spending a week at Glen Farm has returned to her home in Tiverton.

Mrs. William C. Dennis has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barker.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has been visiting Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

The cars of the Bay State Street Co., went on the summer schedule Sunday, and now running every half hour.







## ALLIES REALIZE GREAT MISTAKE

Invasion of Russia More Serious Than Anticipated

2,000,000 IN TEUTONIC ARMY

Making Rapid Progress in Czar's Territory—German Attempt to Gain Foothold by Way of Baltic Is Repulsed—Germans Get Better of Violent Battle With French—Gains Reported by Italian War Office—Reported Fall of Turkish Stronghold

Germany shows no signs of starting the direct drive at Warsaw from the westward which was expected to follow immediately after the occupation of Lemberg.

The northward drive of the Austro-German armies from Galicia into Poland continues and daily becomes more formidable. The fighting along the Ustia Lipa has not abated, and the Berlin communiqué not only records progress in this sector, but farther north, in the area around Lemberg, as well as along what has now become the northern front between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

The Austro-German forces on this front are estimated at 2,000,000 men and their progress has been rapid. They have crossed the forest fringing the Tanow river and are not far from the Zamość fortress, twenty-five miles north of the Galician frontier. Only 100 miles to the north is the great Russian base, Brest-Litovsk, linked with Warsaw by important railways and lying almost due east of the Polish capital.

Allies Get a Surprise

The development of the Galician campaign has created a situation entirely unexpected by the allies. A few months ago the Russians were at the Carpathian passes, and during the spring months there were confident predictions both in England and France that Hungary would soon be overrun.

The British press has been optimistic for weeks that the Russians would turn and make a stand, but it now frankly concedes that the new invasion of Russia is serious.

The reports, however, place faith in Russia's military campaign, much the same as the British public is relying upon David Lloyd George's plan to equip the British army in France as ultimately to match the Germans in explosives and munitions, especially machine guns.

Germany's invasion of Russia by way of the Baltic is still strong in the mind of the general staff, according to dispatches from Petrograd. They tell of the bombardment of the port of Windau, Courland, on the Baltic, and an attempt to land troops, which was unsuccessful.

According to the Petrograd dispatches a squadron of German troops, consisting of one large cruiser, four light cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats, appeared off Windau and opened fire. One of the torpedo boats struck a mine and was destroyed. The Russian torpedo boats went after the light craft and compelled all to retire.

This is the first report received from that quarter since it was hinted in dispatches that Germany might try to effect a landing somewhere in the Gulf of Riga, which would be a base for a movement against Petrograd itself. The only reports received have been of artillery engagements in the Khavli region.

Forty Thousand in Battle

An attack delivered by the Germans in the vicinity of Benarville was of a most violent character, two divisions, 40,000 men, being employed and a vast quantity of large calibre shells and asphyxiating bombs.

As a result of the attack the first line troops were driven out of their trenches and forced back on the second line, where the oncoming Germans were halted.

Later a series of counter-attacks dislodged the Germans from some of their newly acquired territory and the French troops were able to make a stand at a point 200 metres to the rear of the original first line trenches.

This is the outstanding feature of the fighting on the western front. Elsewhere artillery exchanges were all that marked the reports. In the Vosges the French repulsed two German attacks.

The Austro-Italian Conflict

The Italian war office announced that the Italian troops have occupied the important position of Banikskenden, which dominates Pieszo, north of Tolmino. On the Tenthio front the bombardments of Monticello and Saccagana positions has been begun.

There has been so much heavy rain along the Isonzo that the trenches in that region are reported to be veritable streams, all activity having been stopped.

On the Carnic front, at Monte Croce pass and the Val Piccolo, the Austrians, vainly attempting to regain the positions they have lost, have been throwing asphyxiating bombs.

Reported Fall of Krithia

A dispatch from Athens says the allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Gratification over British progress in Gallipoli is hardly more pronounced than the realization of the commando task which faces England and France in their attempt to clear the Turks from their natural defenses along the way to Constantinople.

The first stroke against British naval craft in home waters for some time is announced briefly by the admiralty, which says that fifteen men have been lost by the mining or tor-

## PROTESTS PRIZE COURT

Substance of Latest Note to Germany Concerning the Frye Case

By agreement with the German foreign office, the American state department made public the text of the note sent on June 24 by the United States, asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations. Instead of by prize court proceedings, the claim presented on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship William F. Frye, sunk with her cargo of wheat by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ambassador Gerard cabled that he had delivered the note last Saturday afternoon.

The American government declares that, inasmuch as Germany admitted liability for the sinking of the Frye, under the treaty of 1828 prize court proceedings are unnecessary and not binding upon the United States.

Aside from the question of how the indemnity should be paid, the note brings out clearly the refusal of the United States to accept the contention that Germany has a right to stop the carrying of contraband by American ships "by the destruction of the contraband and the ship carrying it."

While no mention of submarines was made in either the last German note or the present reply, occasion was taken to deny this right, because of a belief that admission of it now might in the future be used as a justification for submarine attacks on American ships.

## FRENCH BIRTH RATE

It Shows Decline From 1000 Daily to Less Than 400 a Week

The decline in the birth rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1913 averaged 1000 births daily, but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then.

In the week of June 6 to June 12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 266 births in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service while decreasing that of the fathers of families, and a disinclination in the taxes on the heads of families are among the measures being urged to help solve the question.

## BECKER GRANTED REPRIEVE

New Counsel May Take Case to the Supreme Court

Governor Whitman of New York granted Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant, under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a reprieve until July 25.

Whitman said he would take no favorable action in the case other than the granting of the reprieve. This means that if the United States supreme court does not interfere Becker will have to die. Whitman in a statement said:

"I deem it my duty to decline to appoint a commission to examine further into the Becker case, and feel that I must deny the application for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life."

"Mr. Stanton is of the opinion that he has done all in his power for his client and has asked for a reprieve in order that other counsel may have ample time for preparation in their efforts to take the case to the federal courts and I have granted a reprieve, postponing execution of sentence to the week of July 25."

## WAS ENGLAND'S FOE

O'Donovan Rossa, Noted Irish Rebel, Dies in New York

Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known as O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot and revolutionist, died in St. Vincent's hospital, Staten Island. He had been ill for many months.

Rossa spent the last half of his life in the United States, twenty years of which were passed under an edict of banishment from Great Britain and any of her possessions.

Though granted a full pardon by Queen Victoria for his revolutionary activities in "freeing Ireland," a quarter of a century after the Fenian uprising, he remained to the end an uncompromising foe to British rule.

He was born in County Cork in 1831 as Jeremiah O'Donovan, but later took the name of Rossa.

Canada Performing Her Share

Canada expects to send 500,000 more men to the front, according to Prime Minister Borden, who sailed from New York for England on the Adriatic.

## Balks at Electrocution

As a protest against capital punishment, Warden Osborne of Sing Sing prison did not attend the electrocution of Joseph Ferri at Sing Sing.

## GIVEN YEAR IN PRISON

Kalos Company Head Also Fined For Using Mails to Defraud

David Essason, head of the Kalos Manufacturing company of New York and Boston, was sentenced at New York to serve a year and a day in the federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$250 for using the mails to defraud.

Essason, it is believed, obtained more than \$50,000 by swindling persons who answered his advertisements, which promised first work at home to arrive.

## Labor Differences Settled

After negotiations extending over two months, during which a general strike was threatened, the differences between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company and its freight clerks were settled through the efforts of Federal Mediator Hanger.

## SOUGHT TO GET BACK IN POWER

Huerta Held For Conspiracy to Incite Revolution

## CAUGHT AT MEXICAN BORDER

Claimed to Be on Way to Fair at San Francisco, but Tickets Were Good Only to El Paso—Orozco Also Under Arrest—Carefully Laid Plans Frustrated by Federal Officers

The United States government frustrated the carefully laid plans of Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, to start a new revolution in the war-ridden country, when he was placed under arrest at El Paso, Tex., with one of his former generals, as he was about to enter Mexico, in violation of his agreement on coming to the United States.



Photo by American Press Association. GENERAL HUERTA

The charge placed against him is conspiracy to incite a revolution against a friendly country. Held on a like charge is General Orozco, friend and adviser of the former dictator. Huerta was released on \$15,000 bonds, and Orozco on \$7500.

Developments in the situation which has been causing the American government grave concern for some time, came rapidly. Huerta, by his own statement, was on his way to the fair at San Francisco via El Paso, but when investigation was started it was found that the tickets for his party read only to El Paso.

United States officials learned that quantities of ammunition had been arriving at El Paso lately for mysterious consignees and were convinced it was to have been used by Huerta and his adherents. The ammunition is said to have been purchased with funds from the east.

It was announced at the federal building that Huerta and Orozco were being detained as guests of Collector Cobb, but it was admitted that a telegram had been sent to Washington for instructions. It was also admitted to be the belief that it had been the intention of Orozco to take Huerta across the border, when the move was interrupted by the appearance of the American officials.

Accompanied by police officers, army officers and deputy marshals, Huerta and Orozco were taken to Fort Bliss in autos.

## HUERTA CASE POSTPONED

Defendants Are Held Under the Same Bonds Until July 12

The hearing at El Paso, Tex., of Victoriano Huerta and Pascual Orozco on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States was postponed until July 12.

Similar action was taken by United States Commissioner Oliver in the cases of the four other Mexicans alleged to have played a smaller part in the conspiracy. All the defendants were continued under the same bond.

The postponement was taken to await the arrival of a federal judge and witnesses who are subpoenaed at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and in other cities.

Great precautions are being taken, both to guard Huerta from attack and at the same time to prevent any attempt on his part to escape to Mexican soil.

## Big Decrease in Immigration

Chief Statistician Quinn of the Boston Immigration bureau announced that the immigration through the port of Boston for the fiscal year ending June 30 had fallen off 73.5 percent from last year.

## Record Tow Completed

Completing one of the longest tows on record, the steamer Falcon arrived at Boston with the barge Charles Nelson in tow, from Bellingham, Wash., and San Francisco.

## Wife Slayer Sentenced

Michael Brogan, convicted of murdering his wife, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Doran in the superior court at Providence.

## Alabama Entirely Dry

State-wide prohibition went into effect in Alabama and every saloon and dispensary in the state is closed. The transition was quiet and orderly.

## Governor Standish of New Hampshire

nominate William T. Ginnings of Rochester as public service commissioner and his appointment was confirmed. The manslaughter complaint against John O. Newhall, a chauffeur, resulting from the death of Joshua Hale, was dismissed in the Newburyport, Mass., police court.

## WAS TRYING TO EVADE CAPTURE

Liner Armenian Sunk Because She Offered Resistance

## USED AS BRITISH TRANSPORT

Eleven Americans on Board Lost Protection of Their Government Under Rules of International Law—Doubt as to America's Legal Right to Lodge Protest at Berlin

Ambassador Page at London notified the state department that the British admiralty had informed him the steamship Armenian, sunk by a German submarine off the southwest coast of England, was engaged "in admiralty business."

This is regarded as placing the vessel in the transport class and eliminating the possibility of a controversy between the United States and Germany concerning its destruction by a German submarine.

Accounts also say that, instead of submitting to a search, the vessel began sending out wireless calls for aid. According to survivors, she tried to escape the submarine, was flying the British flag at the time, and the deaths among those on board were caused by shots from the submarine while the liner was trying to escape. It is admitted in London that the Armenian was carrying notes for military use.

Under such circumstances, the best posted authorities agree that international law justified the Germans in destroying her. The admiralty's understanding was, Page said, that thirteen members of the vessel's crew lost their lives, and eleven were Americans.

A claim on Germany for indemnity for them is not regarded as wholly out of the question, but the fact that they were on a ship engaged in belligerent business is looked on as making their position decidedly doubtful.

Under the rules of international law the Armenian, which flew the British flag, as well as any neutral vessel, could be sunk for refusing to obey a warning to halt and submit to visit and search or capture. American aboard such a ship lose the protection of their government when the vessel offers resistance.

The question of how far the vessel was under the control of the British government by charter or otherwise seems to be overshadowed, in the minds of Washington officials, by the reported resistance to capture.

What seems to loom as a possible complication to the pending negotiation over submarine warfare with Germany appears to be removed by the suggestion that the Armenian was sunk while trying to evade capture.

It is suggested in some quarters that the German submarine commanders may have new orders requiring them not to torpedo any ship without warning. No cases have been reported of attack without warning in the last few weeks.

## THE CHICAGO LOCKOUT

Will Soon Mean a Loss in Wages of About \$1,500,000 a Day

The estimate of cost of the shut-down of building material plants at Chicago was made by President Fryer of the Builders' Commercial agency and a member of the press committee of the organization of manufacturers.

"I estimate that 200,000 employed by Chicago mills and probably an additional 300,000 in Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana plants which furnish supplies to Chicago builders, will be out of employment by next Tuesday," said Fryer. "I estimate the loss at \$3 per man each day, or \$1,500,000 in all, and the loss will run indefinitely. The question of arbitration must be settled now for all time."

"Although the tie-up is effective and all but one material manufacturer has agreed to it, it will probably be a week before deliveries cease absolutely."

Large Gifts of Books to Harvard

Harvard college library announced gifts of books to the number of 48,000 during the past year. This is the largest number added to the library in any one year of its history.

## DAINTY GIRLS MAY RELY ON



## CUTICURA

Soap and Cuticura Ointment for skin purity and beauty.

Samples Free by Mail

Write for sample of each mailed free with 12¢ postage. Address: Cuticura, P.O. Box 1024, Boston.

## FOR VACATION TRIPS. THE NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Have on hand and for sale

## 'TRAVELERS' CHECKS

Issued by

The American Bankers Association.  
The American Express Company.  
The Adams Express Company.  
Brown Brothers and Company.  
The National City Bank of New York.  
and Wells Fargo Express Company.

No. 1066

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 23, 1915.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts (notes held in bank)	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts, unsecured	50.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for loans, or other deposits or bills payable (postpaid exact net)	
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and pledged	\$5,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	25,000.00
Less amount unpaid	1,000.00
Banking House	1,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	25,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	15,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	10,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)	1,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,000.00
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	1,000.00
Fractional Currency, United States and coins	1,000.00
Notes of other National Banks	1,000.00
Cash on hand and in vault	1,000.00
Legal-tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$701,000.00</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,000.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,000.00
Circulating Notes	100,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	3,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	25,000.00
Certified checks	1,000.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	50,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$701,000.00</b>

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1915.

Correct Attest: PAULER BRAMAN, Notary Public

EDWARD B. PEARMAN, WILLIAM R. FAIRBANKS, FREDERICK B. COOPERHALL, Directors.

## Vacation Hotel Book

Practical facts to assist you in planning a satisfactory outing are found in our

## Manual of Summer Resorts

Listing 1500 Hotels

and other boarding places—their rates per day and week—in Southern New England; the picturesque Berkshire Hills; along the North Shore of Long Island Sound; Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Cape Cod, Buzzard's Bay and Massachusetts' South Shore; the wonderful vacation islands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island.

Over 80 Golf Courses

Sent to your address on request; write Advertising Department, New Haven, Ct.  
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY  
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.  
you insert the plug and turn the switch.  
When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

## SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS FOR 4 CENTS IN STATES AUTO TOURS COMPANY CALIFORNIA

WOMEN'S PART IN INDEPENDENCE DAY

They Had Glorious Share In Winning American Liberty.

It has been said that in every woman's breast there lies the possibility of great heroism. What she can do when put to the test is amply illustrated by the events of history, not alone in our own country, but to all others.

Anecdotes of women of the Revolution, showing what they did and what they suffered in so doing, happy in the thought that they were serving the country they loved, are positively thrilling.

One wonders how many young women of today would offer themselves to carry a message from one army to another across a country fairly bristling with hostile troops when not a man could be found intrepid enough to take a letter from General Greene to General Sumter. Emily Gelger, a frail young girl, undertook the task and set out on horseback on a sidesaddle. She was intercepted on the second day of her journey by Lord Rawdon, who had her locked up until a Tory matron could be found to search her person.



ONE OF COLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

By this unusual consideration Lord Rawdon lost his coveted information, for as soon as his back was turned she ate the letter, bit by bit! When eventually released she succeeded in reaching her destination, where she was able to give her message orally, if not in true military and documentary style. In consequence Sumter soon joined Greene's army. Emily later married a wealthy planter.

The fascinations of women have seldom been used to better advantage than upon a certain afternoon shortly after the retreat from New York, when a troop of British soldiers were detained at the house of a Mrs. Murray, who gave them cake and wine and such sprightly talk that they remained two hours—just long enough to allow General Putnam, the last to leave the city, to make retreat across the dangerous highroad on which the British were loitering. Think of the excitement of this little Quaker when she realized that by her subterfuge she had saved a part of the American army!

There is no doubt that we owe our present wealth and ease to the courage and resourcefulness of the early American woman quite as much as to the efforts of the men. She was the mother of those great men whose intellects were the backbone of the American nation. It was her sacrifice and nobility that made it possible for them to be what they were. Their lives are her eternal panegyric; their works the undying proclamation of her power.

FROM A JULY 4 SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Every patriotic American is a man who is not niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man, but wants to share it with the whole world. And he is never so proud of the great flag as when it means for other people as well as himself the symbol of liberty and freedom. I would be ashamed of this flag if it ever did anything outside of America that we would not permit it to do inside of America. We stand for the mass of the men, women and children who make up the vitality of every nation.

The world is becoming more complicated every day. Therefore no man ought to be foolish enough to think he understands it, and that is the reason why I am so glad to know there are some simple things in the world. One of those simple things is principle. Honesty is a perfectly simple thing.—Woodrow Wilson.

Poor Literary Pay.

Dr. Johnson is commonly reckoned as a successful author, yet he received for many of his compositions a comparatively small sum. His most profitable undertaking was the Dictionary, for which he asked \$1,575 and received more. But the task occupied his time for seven years.—Pearson's Weekly.

A FOURTH OF JULY SENTIMENT.

CONTEMPLATE the condition of that country of which you form an important part. Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest. And general protection to many different states, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts which render life agreeable and the sciences which elevate the mind. See education spreading the lights of religion, morality and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and states. Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor and say, "We, too, are citizens of America!"—Andrew Jackson.

UNDER the STARS and the STRIPES

By Madison Cawein

HIGH on the world did our fathers of old,  
Under the stars and stripes,  
Blazon the name that we now must uphold,  
Under the stars and stripes.

Vast in the past they have builded an arch  
Over which Freedom has lighted her torch.  
Follow! Follow! Come, let us march,  
Under the stars and stripes.

WE in whose bodies the blood of them runs,  
Under the stars and stripes,  
We will acquit us as sons of their sons,  
Under the stars and stripes.

Ever for justice, our heel upon wrong,  
We in the right of our vengeance thrice strong!  
Rally together! Come tramping along,  
Under the stars and stripes.

OUT of our strength and a nation's great need,  
Under the stars and stripes,  
Heroes again as of old we shall breed,  
Under the stars and stripes.

Broad to the winds be our banner unfurled,  
Straight in wrong's face let defiance be hurled!  
God on our side, we will battle the world  
Under the stars and stripes.

An Old "Safe and Sound" Law.  
Philadelphia had a law against fireworks fifty-five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

In Seventy-six

The little boys of seventy-six—  
They did their chores and swam and fished,  
And hunted hares and whittled sticks,  
While all the time they wished and wished  
To hear a sudden summons come,  
Each waiting day, each listening night:  
"We need the boys for flag and drum,  
So send them to the fight!"



DRESSED AS IN DAYS OF '76.

The little girls of seventy-six—  
They rocked their dollies to and fro,  
And taught the kittens pretty tricks,  
And heard their mothers talking low,  
Then climbed the hay and peered from  
The stable loft's most lofty crack—  
And longed to raise a joyful shout—  
"The men are marching back!"  
—Youth's Companion.

Easily Seen.

"I don't believe that Jack's new automobile has been any pleasure to him."  
"Why do you think that?"  
"Well, he hasn't been arrested once since he's been running it."—Baltimore American.

It belongs to great men to have great defects.—French Proverb.

In Angela's Garden

A Fourth of July Incident

By RUBY DOUGLAS

THE facts that Angela's flower garden occupied less than four square feet of space and consisted of nothing more than some wooden boxes fastened to the fire escape at the library window made her none the less enthusiastic about it.

Every morning at 7 she was on the fire escape in her pale blue bonnet attending to her posies, paying especial attention to the washing of the pansies' faces.

On the morning of the Fourth of July Angela opened the window a little earlier than usual. The noises around had awakened her. As she was executing the last movement of



"ARE YOU HURT?" HE ASKED FEARFULLY.

her now gracefully acquired exit from the window a firecracker fell from above and shot off in her garden. Angela started and covered her face. A young man descended quickly by means of the iron ladder.

"Are you hurt?" he asked fearfully.

Angela uncovered her face and looked up. "No, I think not. I was frightened," she said, looking at the remains of the offending firecracker.

He heaved a sigh of relief.

"It was awfully careless of me," he went on, standing on the bottom rung of the ladder. Angela's garden was hardly large enough for two. "I was just playing 'little boy' again and trying to imagine myself in the country instead of a city apartment. I hope you'll pardon me." There was so much self reproach in his tone that Angela felt that he was truly sorry.

"Of course I'll pardon you," she said, with the merest suggestion of a laugh.

"I won't shoot any more crackers today. A miss is as good as a mile and it might be a mile next time," he said, fidgeting the leaf of a nasturtium which had found its way up along the railing.

"But, indeed, I won't be out here long," began Angela, wondering why she was not angry because he remained on the ladder. "I—"

"You may remain here all day," he interrupted. "I have done enough mischief for one Fourth."

The girl stooped over and began to twist a willow vine into place. The young man could not help hoping that he might some day influence the rare human flower before him along the path he wished it to travel as easily and gently as she twisted the nasturtium about the iron bar.

He turned and began to climb the ladder.

"I am sorry I stepped out so inopportunistly and marred your Independence day," said Angela, looking up at him. "Please don't stop your fireworks for me."

"Marred my Independence day," he said to himself as he closed the window upstairs. "Well, I don't know about that, but she's marred my peace of mind. Jove, she is pretty!"

So the young man in the apartment above Angela's garden found it necessary to rise earlier than was his habit after that Fourth of July morning for a little fresh air.

And Angela? It may be that her flowers received less attention after the Fourth of July. But perhaps the exploding of that firecracker hindered their progress; smoke stunts the growth, they say.

It was raining one morning when Angela opened the window. Close to the ladder stood a pot of flowers which Angela had not planted, one which she had never seen. It was tall and green, and all over it hung little red hearts. She was glad it was raining and that she could not go out among her flowers, because she wanted time to think—time in which to be angry. But some-

Some Dreams.

Archib—Papa, what is meant by "the stuff dreams are made of?" Papa (absently)—Paint, powder, padding and false hair.—Judge.

Never add the burden of yesterday's trouble to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

GOOD INDEPENDENCE DAY READING.

HAVE you not learned that not stocks or bonds or products of mill or field are our country? It is a spiritual thing that is in our minds. It is the flag and what it stands for; it is its glorious history; it is the pride and the home; it is the high thoughts that are in the heart, born of the inspiration which comes of the story of the fathers, the martyrs to liberty; it is the graveyard into which our grateful country has gathered the unconscious dust of those who died. Here in these things is that thing we love and call our country rather than anything that can be touched or handled. Let me hold the thought—that we owe a duty to our country in peace as well as in war. Perhaps never in the history of our nation have we been so well equipped for war upon the land as now, and yet we have never seen a time in our history when our people were so smitten with a love of peace.—Benjamin Harrison.

how she found it would take more time than she could spare. The next morning Angela said to the young man on the ladder:

"You'll observe that my garden has been materially increased since the day before yesterday." And after a minute, in which neither spoke: "Thank you. They are very, very pretty."

Angela continued to wash the faces of the pansies, though they did not need it after the rain of the day before. And the little velvet leaves felt the nervous twitch in the fingers which dressed them.

"I did not know it would rain on them when I put them there," said the young man, glancing at the hearts.

"But it isn't raining now," she said, still looking at the pansies.

"Angela, will you let the sun shine on my heart always as brightly as it is now shining on the flowers' hearts? Look up, Angela. I love you," he said.

"If—if you won't shoot any more firecrackers at me," she replied, with a happy, tremulous little laugh. "It is you who have taken away my Independence days now."

Your Flag and Mine

Your flag and mine! How proudly there  
It flutters in the morning breeze.  
And who, beholding it, shall dare  
To turn in doubt or let despair  
Assail his nobler ecstasies?  
Your flag and mine and ours to guard  
So that in future centuries,  
Still proudly striped and bravely starred,  
Unmolested by shame, by wrong unmarred,  
Its might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! And shall we let  
Its glory die or splendor fade?  
Who doubts that freedom flaunts it yet  
Or dares to heedlessly forget  
By selfishness or passion awayed?



"YOUR FLAG AND MINE AND UNCLE SAM'S."

Your flag and mine and ours to hold  
In tender reverence, unafraid,  
Our faith adorning every fold,  
In virtue strong, in honor bold,  
Its grace to all the world displayed.

Your flag and mine! How splendidly  
It flutters out against the sky!  
How glorious it is to see  
How fair to you, how dear to me—  
Most proud of all the flags that fly!  
Your flag and mine and ours to keep  
Unsoiled, unshamed and waving high—  
Our trust unfeigned; our courage deep—  
For those whom, after we shall sleep,  
It shall inspire and glorify.  
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Herald.

Patriots Stand Before Kings.

Franklin, Jay, Gallatin, Seward and scores of American statesmen have stood before kings, have been of the throngs that crowded court receptions, and they have always borne themselves gallantly and been recognized everywhere as nature's noblemen. The American people are unworthy of these creators of their country if they ever neglect to cherish the memory of the greatness of their patriots.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Fourth of July Supper Party

Invitations.—Limited to thirteen. Hostess makes the fourteenth.

Costumes.—Hostess as Goddess of Liberty. Thirteen guests in colonial costumes, decorated with ribbons suitable to occasion.

Directions.—Guests entering drawing room receive each a card on which is written a sentence representing name of state guest is asked to guess.

Room Decorations.—American flags, imitation fireworks, etc. Table decorations should be got up in similar style, according to taste and purse of hostess.

Card Sentences.

The Granite State—New Hampshire.  
The Bay State—Massachusetts.  
The Nutmeg State—Connecticut.  
Little Rhody—Rhode Island.  
The Empire State—New York.  
The Garden State—New Jersey.  
The Keystone State—Pennsylvania.  
The Blue Hen State—Delaware.  
The Line State—Maryland.  
The Old Dominion—Virginia.  
The Tar State—North Carolina.  
The Palmetto State—South Carolina.  
The Cracker State—Georgia.

Supper is served after names have been guessed.

Sample Questions, to Be Answered.

"In what order were the thirteen states received into the Union?"  
"In what year was Washington born?"  
"Where is the cradle of liberty?"

Likewise the dishes are to suggest the occasion.

Supper Favors.

May be large imitation firecracker bonbon boxes filled with sweets. Or



RECITING IN COLONIAL COSTUME.

each may be printed or written the name of the state represented by the guest and the menu.

Suggestive Menu.

"Oh, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean!"  
Oysters.

Fourth of July Delights—Crackers.  
Croquettes d'American Eagle—Chicken.  
Oh, For Peace—Peas.  
General Greene Salad—Lettuce and Celery.

Lafayette Dressing—French Dressing.  
Revolutionary Cannon Balls—Cheese Balls.  
American Ice—Lemon Ice Covered With Cherries.  
Washington Pie. Liberty Cake.  
Old Government Java.

Before being served guests guess what's coming. After food is guessed it is served. At end of supper and when coffee is served cards, found in napkins, are to be read and hostess asks each guest in turn for answer. Whenever any guest cannot answer hostess informs guest of answer. At close of guessing hostess gives one who has made most correct guesses a prize, such as small silk American flag, miniature sword paper cutter, imitation fireworks, etc.

Recipes.

Liberty cake is made same as any poundcake, but with icing of red, white and blue.

Washington pie is made like layer cake—very thin crust for bottom, then layer of custard, then layer of cake, then layer of white icing. Pie is made in large, flat, square pan and when done is about one and one-half inches thick. On icing is traced in red "Washington." Hostess cuts and serves pie.

"America."

The air of "America," as is well known, is that of England's national anthem, "God Save the King." As such it has been in use since the middle of the last century.

In 1832 Dr. F. Smith came upon it in a book of German music and on the spur of the moment wrote the words we sing to the hymn "America." This was at Andover, Mass. It was sung for the first time publicly at a children's celebration at Park Street church, Boston, on the Fourth of July in that year.

The Difference.

Johnny—Father, what's the difference between cannibals and other folks? Father—Cannibals, my son, eat their enemies; other people generally go no further than to live on their friends and relatives.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Feminine Financier.

"So she has broken the engagement! Did she give you back the diamond ring?"  
"No. We are backlocked. She says she will give me back the price I paid for it, but diamonds have doubled in value and that she is entitled to the profit."—Philadelphia Ledger.

RODE FOR LIBERTY LIKE PAUL REVERE

Caesar Rodney Is One of America's Independence Day Heroes.

HOW the historians and romancers have missed the true and dramatic story of Caesar Rodney's ride is one of the mysteries which surround the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas McKean, one of the three signers of the Declaration from Delaware, has given unassailable proof of the essential facts in the case of Caesar Rodney and his ride. According to letters written by him and particularly one to Caesar Rodney's nephew, McKean sent word by a horseman to Rodney, who was then in at Byfield, one of his farms near Dover, Del., that his vote was absolutely necessary if freedom was to be proclaimed.

Pennsylvania and South Carolina had voted against independence. New York held aloof because her delegates had not received instructions from the assembly of that colony. Congress was in turmoil, the army panic stricken, the sentiment for submission to Great Britain growing stronger hourly in all the colonies. It was necessary that all the colonies should vote in the affirmative if independence was to be proclaimed.

In the vote that was taken in the antechamber (now Independence Hall) on July 1 Delaware's vote was not cast, there being two of the three delegates present. Thomas McKean voted for freedom and George Read again; it Caesar Rodney, as has been said, was ill in his home. His affliction was a cancer, that had attacked his face to such an extent that he was compelled to wear a veil to conceal the fearful ravages of the disease. For this reason he had never married. The malady had progressed for four years at the time of these occurrences.

McKean, shrewdly calculating that if Delaware's vote were cast for independence on the following day Pennsylvania and South Carolina might be induced to change their decisions, determined upon the desperate expedient of sending for his sick and cruelly disfigured colleague. Estimating at its true worth the patriotism and determination of Rodney, he instructed the messenger to arrange at his (McKean's) expense relays of horses to carry Rodney on his ride of seventy miles.

In spite of the terrible heat, the urging of relatives and the command of a nurse and a physician, who warned him the task might mean death, the patriotic Delawarean arose from his sickbed and set out for Philadelphia with the messenger. So eager and determined was he that his companion was soon left behind, and Rodney rode alone through the torture of that blistering July weather.

McKean relates that he met Rodney at the statehouse door as he dismounted and assisted him into the chamber. There, with the remnant of his strength, Caesar Rodney cast the vote of Delaware for independence.

It is McKean again, corroborated by Adams, Franklin and others, who relates that Edward Rutledge of South Carolina thereupon was deeply moved and changed the vote of his colony. After a stormy scene the Pennsylvania delegates who were opposed to the resolution declaring liberty removed themselves from the congress, and the patriotic faction, with Benjamin Franklin at its head, promptly cast the colony's ballot for independence.

The terrible strain of the ride told severely for a time upon Caesar Rodney, but he rallied and lived a few years longer, dying at Byfield in 1784 a serene, courageous death in his forty-sixth year.

Of all the signers of the Declaration Caesar Rodney is the only one of whom there is no portrait. The late Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, United States senator and secretary of state, was one of those who held the opinion that a portrait showing his veiled face would appeal strongly to the patriotism of the American people.

John Adams has given an excellent description of Rodney in one of his letters to his wife. He shows the patriot as tall and excessively thin, due to the malady that killed him. His head, according to Adams, was abnormally small, scarcely larger than two big apples. His manner was gentle and kindly, but deeply impressive when he was aroused. He looked upon death cheerfully, walking with it always. His patriotism was of the highest quality and his statesmanship remarkable for its plain, homely sense.—Philadelphia Press.

Dixie Turning to Fireworks.

The most notable feature of the fireworks business, dealers say, has been the creation of a demand in recent years for fireworks in the south for use on July 4. The fact that the south is beginning to take up in the conventional way the celebration of the nation's birth points very strongly, they believe, to the undermining of the last sectional differences. The demand this year has been far larger than ever before, they say. One northern fireworks firm recently received its first order from Florida, while another has been shipping large quantities to North Carolina and other southern states. Heretofore Christmas and New Year's have been the "noisy" days of the south. Baltimore always celebrated with fireworks, but not very vigorously, and across the Potomac the Fourth of July was as serene and noiseless as any other day.



